

At a Glance –  
Virginia Trends as Compared to the Southern States Manifesto: Update 2008  
June 21, 2008

Manifesto Data (Highlights)	Compared to Virginia Trends (Highlights)
Throughout the rest of the country from 2001 to 2005, the number of deaths from AIDS decreased, but <u>continued to increase</u> in the South.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Virginia (VA), from 2001 -2005, deaths among people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) decreased by 14 % from 335 in 2001 to 192 in 2006; however, the number of PWLHA has increased during that time frame:</li> <li>• National data through 2005 indicates that VA had the twelfth highest number of the reported deaths among PLWHA (8,550), representing 1.6% of the nationwide total.</li> </ul>
Of the 15 states with the highest rates of new HIV infections, nine (60%) are in the South. Additionally, of the 20 metropolitan areas with the highest AIDS case rates in 2006, 16 (80%) are in the South. The South leads the nation in AIDS cases and rates in cities of all sizes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From 2005 – 2007, the number of new HIV/AIDS diagnoses slightly decreased: 2005 (1,120), 2006 (1,064), 2007 (1,022).</li> <li>• In 2005, VA’s population was 2.5% of the national total and had reported 3.9% of the cumulative reported cases of HIV. In addition, in the same year VA ranked tenth highest in annual reported cases of HIV in the United States among those with confidential name-based reporting.</li> <li>• As of 2007, 90% of all living HIV/AIDS cases were in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA).</li> </ul>
Over half (52%) of blacks living with AIDS and 58% of new AIDS cases reported in 2006 among blacks occurred in the South; yet blacks represent approximately 19% of the South’s population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twenty percent of VA’s population is black or African American.</li> <li>• In 2007, blacks represented the majority of all living HIV/AIDS cases (62%).</li> <li>• Also in 2007, blacks represented the majority of PLWHA cases in each of the Commonwealth’s regions, with the exception of the Northwest region where white PWLHA have a narrow majority (whites 47%, blacks 46%). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Percent of black PLWHA by region: Central (73%), Eastern (71%), Northern (48%), Northwest (46%), Southwest (50%).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• From 2005 -2007 blacks presented the majority of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases: 2005 (60%), 2006 (63 %), 2007 (62%).</li> <li>• Virginia statistics reveal that significant disparities exist between populations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The rates of HIV/AIDS cases in 2006, were 46.8 per 100,000 among the black population, 5.4 per 100,000 in the white population and 21.8 among the Hispanic population.</li> <li>○ In 2005, black males were about 10 times (68.2 per 100,000) more likely to be diagnosed with HIV/AIDS compared to white males (7.2 per 100,000).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<p>The South has the highest number of adults and adolescents living with and dying from AIDS in the United States. Through 2006, 52% of the reported, estimated, living HIV cases, and 41% of the reported, estimated living AIDS cases were from the South.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In VA (2007):<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Of the 217 living HIV/AIDS cases aged 13 - 20 years old, 75 % were black, 16% were white, and 9 % were Hispanic.</li><li>○ Of the 13,741 living HIV/AIDS cases aged 20 -49, 62 % were black, 30% were white, and 7% were Hispanic.</li></ul></li><li>• As 2007, there about 20,000 reported cases of PLWHA.</li><li>• In 2005, VA ranked tenth highest in annual reported cases of HIV in the United States among those with confidential name-based reporting.</li></ul>
<p>Prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS are further complicated by the high prevalence of HIV-infected individuals living in rural areas. Southern states comprise 65% of all AIDS cases among rural populations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Of the 16,483 Virginians diagnosed with AIDS through 2006, 1,356 live in a rural area (8.2%).</li><li>• In 2006 men accounted for 80% of HIV/AIDS cases in rural areas.</li><li>• While the incidence of HIV/AIDS in rural regions of VA has remained below the incidence in urban regions, factors such as geography, availability of health care and social services, and community perceptions make prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS in rural areas a challenge.</li></ul>